

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 23.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 3, 1907.

50c. a Year

Haywood Acquitted by Honest Jury!

The Allied Forces of the Capitalist Conspiracy, Reaching from the White House at Washington to the State House of Idaho, Fail in Their Design to Hang the Industrial Unionist --- Fair-Minded Judge and Honest Jurymen Find Him "Not Guilty" --- Conspirators Raging Over Result --- Statement by Haywood.

The plot has failed. The conspiracy of the Pinkertons and state authorities of Colorado and Idaho, aided by Theodore Roosevelt and the Chicago Tribune to hang William D. Haywood, has proved abortive. With a judge who was fair-minded and a jury that was honest, Haywood, industrial revolutionist, is free and the powers of organized capitalism, joined with the alleged statesmen who prostituted the institutions of two states to effect their nefarious plot, are beaten and confounded. The public opinion for which the digger in western mine or slave in eastern mill needs to care, is also favorable to his full release. Acquitted in the courts of Idaho, he is acquitted also by his own people—the working class of every state in the Union. The "public" opinion of the club houses, of Wall street, of the banking house, has not cleared. But that is a matter of no importance to the workers of the country. The exploiting class, wherever found, are still with us "undesirable citizens," and the capitalist organization, locked by Pinkertonism, is still believed by us to be a murderous organization, guilty of most of the crimes committed in the mining states and capable of any villainy to perpetuate and strengthen its rule.

The trial has given the public much information of what was formerly unknown regarding the criminal career of capitalism in Colorado and that public has stood amazed at the character of the class war in which miners and mine owners have been engaged. There is no man so ill-famed as the man who was an incident in the inevitable class struggle which capitalist industry produces, nourishes and maintains all human interests and institutions.

Never was a more dramatic scene witnessed in a courtroom than that which followed the reading of the verdict. As the words which pronounced Haywood free fell from the lips of the clerk of the court they provoked to much the strong man who had sat in the prisoner's dock for the past three months.

Haywood cried. His powerful frame shook convulsively and great tears rolled down his cheeks. Not once throughout the trial had this strong-willed labor leader given way. When his chief accuser, Orchard, told his incriminating story Haywood sat unmoved. When he was assailed by the prosecuting counsel he returned a look of defiance. When Attorney Darrow pleaded for the life of the client with an eloquence that moved many to tears, it had no visible effect on the defendant. He appeared to be a man of iron will as well as of iron constitution.

But when the supreme moment came he showed that he was human. He did not try to conceal his tears as his friends crowded around him eager to grasp his hand. For a moment he appeared stunned, as, indeed, did most of the early morning spectators who were in the courtroom. No one seemed prepared for the verdict.

The most that the friends and even the attorneys of the defendant hoped for was a disagreement. Rumors came from the juryroom that the jury stood nine to three for conviction. It developed that while the battle was on in the juryroom the jury did stand nine to three, but the majority was for acquittal.

Few persons other than attorneys and correspondents were in the courtroom. It was not generally known that a verdict had been reached. Governor Gooding was notified and he drove rapidly to the courthouse. He appeared confident that a verdict vindicating him for his activity in the prosecution would be reached. Attorneys Darrow and Richardson looked dejected as they entered the courtroom and took their seats, one on each side of the defendant.

There was a depressing gloom in the air as Judge Wood entered and took his seat. "Call the jury," announced the court, and Sheriff Hodgins instructed a bailiff to bring in the jury.

All eyes were turned on the jurors as they filed in, and their manner indicated to the defendant and his friends that the worst was to be expected. They appeared tired and worn out after the twenty-one hours they had fought in the small juryroom.

As the jurors took their seats Attorney Darrow's face was a study. He scanned each face closely, but saw nothing to cause him to hope. He took the hand of Haywood and whispered: "Be prepared for the worst. Nerve yourself for a shock."

"Have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked Judge Wood. "We have, your honor," announced Thomas B. Gess, who had been chosen foreman. He handed the clerk an envelope. The clerk handed it to Judge Wood, who slowly opened it. The spectators held their breath.

"There is a mistake," said the court. "You must have given me the wrong envelope. It was a blank form of verdict." Juror Gess looked confused and felt his coat pockets. Another envelope was brought out and handed the court.

He glanced at it, and it appeared for a moment as if an expression of satisfaction came into his eyes, but it was hardly noticeable. As the clerk slowly read the words, "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty," the tension was relieved.

Before the court had time to discharge the jury the defendant was surrounded. He shook hands with each juror individually as the tears rolled down his cheeks.

It was then that the battle in the juryroom was told in fragments by the jurors. "Everyone had guessed wrong. The jurors who had been counted against the defendant from the start were found to have been with him from the first. Juror Robertson, the Scotchman, 73 years old, in whose house Steuermann had lived for two years and who, Attorney Darrow thought, it was wrong to have forced upon the defense, had argued for the acquittal of the defendant from the moment the first ballot was taken.

"I told them," said Robertson, "that if any man knew and loved Steuermann it was myself, but I couldn't hang a man on the evidence."

"There's Darrow!" asked Juror Russell the moment he was discharged. "I want to shake hands with him. We all want to shake hands with him," and they crowded around the Chicago lawyer and congratulated him on his closing plea. It was another shock to those who believed that Darrow's plea of implied justification and his advocacy of trade unionism had unaffected the farmer jury. "You cannot preach the doctrine of socialism and a class struggle to that jury," they said.

It proved today that it was Darrow's plea that swayed the jury more than anything else.

"I expect to go to Denver soon, and I shall look you up," said Juror Russell to Haywood as he pushed his way through the crowd to shake hands with the man who had just passed through the most trying ordeal in his life.

"The Haywood mansion is not pretensions," replied Haywood, "but it is yours as it is, and we will try and take care of you."

"Darrow," said Russell, "I want you to write your name on my flag. I am keeping it for a souvenir and I want the names of the attorneys who defended me."

The flag referred to was the paper flag shown by the defense and which Moyer was locked up on a charge of desecrating in Telluride in 1904.

As soon as the congratulations were over Haywood seized his hat and rushed from the courtroom, saying he wanted to see his family. His mother was in a hospital, where she was taken following a collapse last night. Haywood told her he would visit her today, and he was the first to carry the news of his freedom.

"I'm here, mother," he said as he entered the room. "I told you I would come to see you this morning, and you see I am here." The mother understood and embraced her son as tears of joy ran down her cheeks.

From his mother Haywood hurried to see Attorney John Murphy of Denver, who is doing the legal work for the defense. He preferred to hasten the end rather than stay away from the trial. He has been the attorney and confidential adviser of Haywood in all his transactions since he assumed the reins of office in the Western Federation of Miners. Haywood bounded into the room and bodily lifted the emaciated form from the bed and propped him up with pillows.

Two lean, skinny arms reached up from under the bedclothes and encircled the neck of the labor leader. Murphy placed his hands on Haywood's cheeks and held him for a moment. "Bill," he said, "you are a great big-hearted fellow. I want to give you this last word of advice. In your hour of triumph be humble."

As the jurors hurried away to join their families they told the story of the

all-night battle. The first ballot, taken shortly after the jury retired yesterday morning, showed that eight stood for acquittal three for conviction and one was doubtful and did not vote. The one doubtful was Juror Burns, at one time a member of a carpenters' union and the only juror who ever had any connection with a labor union.

The three who favored conviction were Foreman Gess, Samuel Gilman and George Powell.

On the second ballot Burns voted with the majority and the jury stood 9 to 3. This was the standing of the jury at the supper hour last night, when the rumor went around the courtroom, emanating ostensibly from the bailiffs, that it was 9 to 1 for conviction. Foreman Gess, giving the majority on the third ballot and Gilman and Powell held out all night for conviction. Seven ballots in all were taken and at 6:45 o'clock this morning the verdict was reached. It was in how many quarters later that court convened to receive the verdict.

From the stand taken by the jurors it appeared that the testimony of Orchard was not seriously considered. The instructions of the court were to the effect that the independent testimony should tend to connect the defendant with the murder of Steuermann beyond a reasonable doubt or the jury should acquit. That was the instruction which seemed to bear more weight with the jury than anything else. It was for that reason that the jury sent for the exhibits of the state, the cipher telegram from Simpkins to Haywood, the copy of the letter from Pettibone to Orchard in the penitentiary and the telegram from Attorney Miller to Orchard. These were the connecting links outside of Orchard's testimony, and the jury decided they were insufficient.

"We couldn't hang a man on the evidence," said Juror Russell. "I could not have done so myself."

Russell was one of the strong men of the jury. He is a farmer, 60 years old, and was at one time a justice of the peace. He is a Prohibitionist in politics and is the only juror who said he had strong religious convictions. He has been counted as on the side of the defense, as he said when being examined that his sympathies were always with the under dog.

Many persons believed that Attorney Darrow's remarks about religion might antagonize Russell and it was shown that Darrow himself feared such a result, for when he shook hands with Russell today he said he was sorry for his remarks about religion.

"I didn't mind them," answered Russell. "I understand how you felt and I was willing to make allowances." O. V. Sebern was one of the jurors whom every one expected was with the prosecution. He had the strongest face of any one of the jurors, and those who watched him throughout the trial believed the other eleven would have to agree with him or there would be no verdict. As events proved Sebern was not only on the side of the defense, but he made the only speech in the juryroom.

STATEMENT BY HAYWOOD. "I appreciate the support of the working class extended to us by workmen throughout the country. I hope to be able during the coming year to personally express that appreciation."

"I have no feeling nor ill-will toward any person. I am charitable toward all. My intention is to go back to Denver and take up my work where I left it off when I was placed under arrest."

"I do appreciate the kindness and consideration with which my family has been treated by the people of Boise. I do appreciate, and in so stating express the sentiment of my companions in jail, the courtesies extended to us by Sheriff Hodgins and his deputies."

"As to the outcome of the trial, I have never had any fear, and would have expressed yesterday the same belief I expressed when first arrested, that is: With a fair trial and an impartial jury the verdict would be such as has been given to the country."

"Senator Borah treated me most fairly, and I appreciate it. Judge Wood was eminently fair to me, and have extended to him my thanks for his treatment of me during the ordeal of this trial."

"I do not in any way blame Governor Gooding for the position he took. In closing I wish to express appreciation of the wonderful support given me by the presence in the courtroom during the trial of the representatives of labor, industrial and political organizations."

BY ATTORNEY E. F. RICHARDSON.

We have had a fair trial. We have had an impartial and conscientious jury and an impartial and conscientious judge. We have had the most vigorous and effective counsel opposed to us that it has ever been my fortune to meet. They have at all times been fair. The defendant has no complaint to make nor have his counsel. Idaho has covered herself with glory.

BY ATTORNEY C. S. DARROW.

The trial has been fair, the judge impartial and counsel considerate. We have no complaint to make. I do not desire to be understood as wishing to reflect upon the integrity of the state or the people of Idaho. Had I been gover-

nor at the time Steuermann was murdered and had the evidence been brought to me that was brought to the governor of this state, I would have done probably just what Governor Gooding has done. Senator Borah has conducted his part of the case with marked fairness and with ability unsurpassed by counsel in any great murder trial in this country. I am naturally glad that Haywood has been acquitted, and I am glad that the cause of labor has been advanced.

We of the Industrial Workers of the World stand today where stands William D. Haywood. We are revolutionaries, that is, we are eternally opposed to the exploitation of man by man under an industrial system that means slavery, and from which there is no escape save in the intelligent organization of the workers themselves to free themselves from that exploitation which is a necessary result of the appropriation of any part of the fruits of labor by a class that contributes nothing to production. Upon the proposition that the working class and the employing class have no mutuality of interest, no economic interest in common, that the class struggle exists only when the producers of capital and wealth come into possession and control through their own organization, upon this statement we take our stand. We threaten to intimidate no division into categories of desirable or undesirable citizens can deflect us from the course we have marked out, and no power can defeat our ultimate triumph when once the workers of the great industries of the land are organized industrially on the economic field for the achievement of universal freedom.

Deluge of Congratulations

(Special Dispatch to The Bulletin)

Boise, Ida., July 29.—Haywood was freed early Sunday morning. Boise witnessed no demonstrations Sunday. Haywood has received two hundred and forty telegrams of congratulation from labor unions, socialist organizations and prominent labor officials throughout the United States and Canada. Darrow and Richardson were also recipients of the deluge of telegrams. Judge Wood's instruction to the jury were surprisingly fair. During their reading the attorneys for the prosecution looked crestfallen, and Governor Gooding turned pale. Haywood's freedom produced a deluge of congratulatory telegrams. Officials in charge of the jail denied me interviews today with Moyer, Pettibone and Adams "because socialists had been unfair," they said. Today Judge Wood granted a motion admitting Moyer to \$25,000 bail. Granting of bail to Pettibone will be argued Wednesday. Pettibone's trial is set for October 1. It is generally believed no more trials will be held. Anti-administration Republicans threaten injunctions against further deficiency warrants. Haywood expresses gratitude to all socialist, labor and industrial press representatives attending his trial. He has charity for all and malice toward none. Haywood will return to Denver when temporary disposition is made of Moyer's and Pettibone's cases.

WADE R. PARKS.

Amendments from Local 259

1. Resolved, That during this the constructive period of the I. W. W., no portion thereof shall enter into any strike, unless conducted in an industrial plant which is thoroughly organized in the I. W. W., or at least 90 per cent of the workers in such plant, and the first be approved by G. E. B. or L. E. B.

2. That conventions of the I. W. W. shall be held two (2) years apart; provided special conventions shall be called whenever decided upon by referendum vote or G. E. B. between regular conventions.

3. That all locals shall establish labor libraries for the benefit of the members. Books such as are handled by headquarters to be given preference.

4. All department editors shall be elected by conventions and at all times subject to the G. E. B. and subject to removal by G. E. B. for violation of I. W. W. principles.

5. That the last clause in constitution (Art. nine), be stricken from the constitution.

6. The G. E. B., by a two-thirds vote shall levy a special per capita assessment when subordinate parts of the organization are involved in strikes, and the conditions of the treasury makes such action necessary. But no special assessment shall exceed (50) fifty cents per member in any (one) month, or more than six (6) such assessments in any one (1) year, unless the vote of the entire membership has approved such action.

7. This amendment to be placed instead of Section 7, Art. 2.

8. That no member of the I. W. W. shall speak for the organization unless he has a card of authority from headquarters or subordinate parts of the I. W. W.

Adopted unanimously by Local No. 259 I. W. W., at regular meeting, July 19th, 1907.

Fraternally,

THEODORE GOERKE,

Secy.

If craft unionism never wins, there must be a reason for it; look for the reason in division in the economic field.

Vincent St. John in Chicago

The announcement that Vincent St. John would speak in Ullrich's Hall, Chicago, last Saturday night, drew together a large crowd anxious to hear, but owing to his not being able to reach the city before Sunday morning, they were for the time being disappointed. In his absence, the Saturday night gathering was addressed by General Secretary Trautmann on the form of organization and principles of the Industrial Workers of the World. This meeting was presided over by Henry Jager.

On Sunday afternoon, at 2:30, Ullrich's Hall was comfortably filled. The chairman, A. S. Edwards, referred to the verdict rendered in the trial of Wm. D. Haywood and presented the following message, which, amid enthusiastic cheers, was ordered sent to Boise, Idaho:

"July 28, 1907.

"Wm. D. Haywood,

"Boise, Idaho:

"Meeting of Chicago workmen and working women, under auspices of the I. W. W., and addressed by Vincent St. John, this afternoon, in Ullrich's Hall, where, on March 13, 1906, the first Moyer-Haywood conference was held to protest and take concerted action in the matter of your arrest, sends greetings and congratulations on your complete vindication and escape from a foul conspiracy of the capitalists of Colorado and Idaho."

The chairman then briefly referred to the coming labor congress at Stuttgart, Germany, stating that the rank and file of the I. W. W. had elected Fellow Worker St. John as their delegate to that congress. Owing to the fact, however, that St. John was under bonds of \$10,000 in connection with the trouble arising out of the struggle at Goldfield, and the refusal of the state's officers to consent to his leaving the country (although they were willing to let him go scot free provided he would leave the state and never return, which he declined to do), it would be impossible for him to go. His place would be filled by Fred W. Hestelwood, who had received the second largest number of votes.

Vincent St. John was then called upon, and spoke for nearly two hours. He expressed great pleasure in being able to join in celebrating the release of Wm. D. Haywood, and immediately took up a discussion of the principles of the I. W. W., showing that if the A. F. of L. correctly represented the working class there would be no need of the I. W. W., or any other labor organization. The I. W. W. is opposed to the policy of the A. F. of L., which claimed there was an identity of interest between the employer and the employee. The I. W. W. was also opposed to the form of organization of the A. F. of L. Its soft lines in special operations of industry. Still further, the I. W. W. opposed to the A. F. of L. for its justification of the "sacred contract," the allowing of working people who perform different operations in different industries and enter in contracts respectively of the interests of their fellow workers in other operations of the same industry.

Bitter experience had shown that the officials of the A. F. of L. took advantage of the craft form of organization in order to betray the workers to the employers. St. John showed that because the United Brewery Workers refused to allow themselves to be divided up into crafts, they were compelled not only to fight the employers, but also the paid agents of the A. F. of L.

Referring to the recent trouble in Goldfield, Nevada, the speaker said the agents of the A. F. of L. were placed squarely before the working class as the paid agents of the capitalist class.

Profiting by the experience of the past, an attempt was made to build an organization that would withstand the assaults of the employers. They had organized under the W. F. of M. and the I. W. W. The camp was organized from one end to the other, but the employers were not asleep and the usual efforts to combat the workers were begun. The Tonopah Sun was especially chosen to slander the organization. The paper was placed on the unfair list and the mine owners responded with a lock-out, giving the men to understand that as soon as they withdrew the boycott the mines would reopen.

The mine owners reasoned that the I. W. W. was the more radical organization and traced every step of progress that had been made to them. They used the carpenters' union of the A. F. of L. to precipitate trouble. The carpenters' union was offered by contracting carpenters and was a plant tool.

John then rapidly passed in review the conspiracy as he had already written it for THE BULLETIN. He showed how M. Grant Hamilton, an organizer of the A. F. of L., was called in and given the use of the rooms of the well known club of Goldfield, the meeting place of all the parasites that infest the mining camp. Hamilton's meetings at first were open, but afterwards became select, and the men who dared to open their mouths or to question anything said by the capitalist agent in the employ of the A. F. of L. were thrown out.

Lesser "lights" followed Hamilton to the number of a score, but in spite of all they could do there was no result to

show that benefited the workers. A dry workers, who, under the I. W. regime, received \$4.50 per day, dropped to \$3.

"The Industrial Workers of the World recognizes that there is no middle ground in this conflict, and is going ahead on the principles it has espoused until it is able to overthrow the cause of the class struggle. If there is an identity of interest between the employer and the employee, then a labor organization has no right to exist. The fact of there being an identity of interest would make it necessary for both employer and employee to be in one organization, and we better all join the Civic Federation and have done with it. The principle on which the A. F. of L. is founded fits it to be an essential part of the Civic Federation.

In spite of all the obstacles that were put in the way of the I. W. W., the slanders that are continually circulated against it, the organization is forging ahead. It is not teaching that we could get a glorious social system for our children or our grandchildren, but that by working together we can get what we want for ourselves. Being relieved of the demands made to satisfy the hungry maw of lawyers, the workers can give more of their time and means to propagate the doctrines of the I. W. W. The future calls for courage and determination, and the victory of our class is in sight in our time."

"Not Guilty"

The wires flashed this message to the anxious millions of the toilers of this land on Sunday, July 28, and relieved the suspense over the fate of Wm. D. Haywood at the hands of the jury of Idaho.

Knowing the forces that were allied in the conspiracy to take the life of our fellow-worker, knowing that those who sought his life as a sacrifice in payment for the loyalty with which he served his class have in the past been absolutely unscrupulous in their efforts to crush labor, we fully realized that in the Idaho trials no stone would be left unturned that would contribute to the end that they desired, the verdict was in the nature of a vindication, more full and complete than we hoped for.

True it is that we knew the state had made no case; true it is that had the prosecution would have as believe, it would have never gone to the jury; in spite of these facts the knowledge of the power of the enemy made us fearful that history might repeat itself and another offering be sacrificed upon the altar of mammon.

Therefore, the vindication of our fellow-worker, the victory of our efforts that justice might be done, made it possible for us to understand the emotions of the actors in the drama at Boise.

It is the beginning of the end, it is the first clash between the forces of an awakened and intelligent working class in which victory has been with us. Let us keep on and on until the victory is made complete; let us make good our efforts to free the companions of Haywood; let us move on together until we are able to free the class of which these men are accused members.

Let agitation, education and organization be the battle cry of the present and the future; let us be known by our deeds; let action be the watch-word, with everyone at his post until the workers are enrolled in the Industrial Workers of the World to complete the work so well started by Wm. D. Haywood and his associates and make this victory as it should be, a victory of, for and by the whole working class of the world.

VINCENT ST. JOHN.

Voluntary Contributions

Last Monday two active I. W. W. men, passing through Chicago, stopped at headquarters, and were so well impressed with the work that is being done, as well as with the need of more funds, that they gave instructions on the spot to open up a voluntary contribution account, each of them starting it with \$5, and requested that it be kept standing in this column. So here is your opportunity, which both Fellow Workers Hanlon and Smith tell us to say you are expected to improve:

J. Hanlon, Schenectady, N. Y., \$5.00
R. J. Smith, Minneapolis, \$5.00
Brewery Workers' Union, \$5.00
Lawrence, Mass., \$5.00

"The Nevada Workman"

It gives us very great pleasure to inform readers of THE BULLETIN that the career of Robert Randall, who had been chosen as editor of the Nevada Workman, at Goldfield, has been nipped in the bud. Fellow Worker Gladwin Bland has been placed in charge of the prospective power, Randall has been ousted, and our friends in Nevada are encouraged in the hope that as editor they will secure the services of Percy C. Rawlings. There is every possible guarantee that the Nevada Workman will stand square and unflinchingly for industrial revolutionary unionism, and we bespeak for the paper the warm support of members of the organization and sympathizers.

THE Industrial Union Bulletin

Published Weekly at
410 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Subscription 10 Cents
Single 5 Cents
Retail (per 100) One Dollar



Entered as second-class matter March 27, at the postoffice at Chicago, under the Act of Congress of 1879.

Chicago, August 3, 1907.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Remittances for subscriptions to this paper or for supplies ordered by locals must be sent by international money order and never by Canadian postal notes. The latter are unable to negotiate without loss. We hope that secretaries of locals and those sending subscriptions will bear this in mind and remit by draft or international money order. It is also important to bear in mind that the subscription price of the Bulletin to Canadian addresses is One Dollar. This is made necessary by the new regulation of the Canadian postoffice requiring us to put stamps on all papers going such addresses.

AILY STENOGRAPHIC REPORT

The constitution of the I. W. W. provides for a "complete stenographic report of the proceedings of all general conventions." It is printed in bound form as soon as possible after the adjournment of the convention. Without at the present time going into an itemized statement of the cost to the organization of the first installment of Wm. J. Pinkerton's articles, under the above title, announced July 13, until the work was completed and carefully revised, but are now able to announce definitely that the articles will begin in the issue of the Bulletin for August 17. These articles will have a special and vital interest for workers engaged in any branch of the railway service. Written by a practical railroad worker of many years' experience, the articles will accurately portray the real conditions under which labor is exploited by the vast aggregation of conspires engaged in the transportation business.

As previously announced in this paper, the articles when completed will be printed in book form, but thousands of railway workers will want to read them as they appear. We have, therefore, urged the friends of the paper everywhere to an active canvass for subscriptions. We shall be glad to furnish subscription blanks and sample copies to anyone who commends by a local organization of the I. W. W. and will allow such 15 cents on each yearly subscription at 50 cents, or 30 per cent on all amounts sent in.

We realize that this will not amount to enough to induce one to give his whole time to the work, but it will cover the moderate expenses that must necessarily be incurred, and we hope will be sufficient to call out a general response. Canvass the railroad men in your vicinity for their subscriptions at 50 cents and forward 35 cents with name and address clearly written to this office.

Fellow-worker F. W. Heslewood, who will represent the Industrial Workers of the World in the St. Louis Congress, arrived in Chicago with Mrs. Heslewood last Monday morning and left three days later for New York. Fred is a typical Western miner with all the high hopes of the progressive element of the mining industry for the future of the country devoted. With his devotion to a cause worthy of the support of all he combines the courage which is characteristic of the diggers. He was on his present mission with the hearty good wishes of I. W. W. men everywhere between the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts and with a full sense of the responsibility which is placed upon him.

We deeply regret to learn of the serious illness of Fellow Worker George Holmes, whose activities in the revolutionary movement are well known in California and to members of the I. W. W. in general. He is now lying at Ventura, Cal., in a dying condition, and the chances of his recovery are small. We are informed, small chances of recovery.

The Chicago Tribune is chagrined and disappointed because the jury in the Haywood case did not O. K. the reports of O. K. Davy to the sheet. For viciousness and truculency the Tribune has maintained its reputation for hostility to working class interests—as usual.

Vincent St. John left Chicago Monday last for Cincinnati. He will fill all the appointments made for him at Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Paterson, Newark and New York, and return to Chicago about August 8, probably speaking at New Castle, Pa., en route.

A labor organization that is used to facilitate the capitalist class helps to destroy the working class.

THE OTHER SIDE

Exception has been taken to the publication in this paper, July 6th, of the common report that officials of the Erie railroad had for years paid a large amount every year to officers of the International Association of Machinists to prevent strikes and that Geo. H. Warner, business agent of the I. A. of M., went to the Erie offices every three months to collect \$2,500, receipts for which were exhibited by an official of the road.

We were challenged to publish the other side and this we are willing to do, because we have no desire to do anyone an injustice. We waited for information from the other side and the other day received a clipping from a newspaper (The Times), printed at Hornell, N. Y., giving an account of a meeting addressed by James O'Connell, president of the I. A. of M. This is what the report says:

"President James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists and a vice-president of the Federation of Labor, declared in a speech before 2,000 Hornell people last night that he had accepted the offer made to business men of Hornell by General Manager F. C. Stuart of the Erie. This offer was that if they would come to New York they could see the alleged vouchers for the \$2,500 that had been paid to ward off a strike.

"I sent a business man to New York," said Mr. O'Connell, "and he went to Mr. Stuart's office and asked to see these vouchers. He saw them. Now what do you think they were? Simply a receipt marked 'FOR SERVICES.' REFUSED." Mr. O'Connell stated further that he had not received a cent from the Erie, and that he was of the opinion that no other officer of the association had received any money.

Competition and Exploitation

In the Railway Service

We have purposely delayed the printing of the first installment of Wm. J. Pinkerton's articles, under the above title, announced July 13, until the work was completed and carefully revised, but are now able to announce definitely that the articles will begin in the issue of the Bulletin for August 17. These articles will have a special and vital interest for workers engaged in any branch of the railway service. Written by a practical railroad worker of many years' experience, the articles will accurately portray the real conditions under which labor is exploited by the vast aggregation of conspires engaged in the transportation business.

As previously announced in this paper, the articles when completed will be printed in book form, but thousands of railway workers will want to read them as they appear. We have, therefore, urged the friends of the paper everywhere to an active canvass for subscriptions. We shall be glad to furnish subscription blanks and sample copies to anyone who commends by a local organization of the I. W. W. and will allow such 15 cents on each yearly subscription at 50 cents, or 30 per cent on all amounts sent in.

We realize that this will not amount to enough to induce one to give his whole time to the work, but it will cover the moderate expenses that must necessarily be incurred, and we hope will be sufficient to call out a general response. Canvass the railroad men in your vicinity for their subscriptions at 50 cents and forward 35 cents with name and address clearly written to this office.

Fellow-worker F. W. Heslewood, who will represent the Industrial Workers of the World in the St. Louis Congress, arrived in Chicago with Mrs. Heslewood last Monday morning and left three days later for New York. Fred is a typical Western miner with all the high hopes of the progressive element of the mining industry for the future of the country devoted. With his devotion to a cause worthy of the support of all he combines the courage which is characteristic of the diggers. He was on his present mission with the hearty good wishes of I. W. W. men everywhere between the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts and with a full sense of the responsibility which is placed upon him.

We deeply regret to learn of the serious illness of Fellow Worker George Holmes, whose activities in the revolutionary movement are well known in California and to members of the I. W. W. in general. He is now lying at Ventura, Cal., in a dying condition, and the chances of his recovery are small. We are informed, small chances of recovery.

The Chicago Tribune is chagrined and disappointed because the jury in the Haywood case did not O. K. the reports of O. K. Davy to the sheet. For viciousness and truculency the Tribune has maintained its reputation for hostility to working class interests—as usual.

Vincent St. John left Chicago Monday last for Cincinnati. He will fill all the appointments made for him at Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Paterson, Newark and New York, and return to Chicago about August 8, probably speaking at New Castle, Pa., en route.

A labor organization that is used to facilitate the capitalist class helps to destroy the working class.

We Accept the Correction

To The Bulletin.

As a wage slave and a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, I want to enter a public protest against the expression "box car tourists" being used in the columns of the Bulletin, as it discriminates against a great portion of the wage working class of this land.

We have all been indignant when the representatives of the working class to the second annual I. W. W. convention were called "proletarian rabble," "coffee and doughnut bums," "a lot of tramps," etc. etc., by a well-fed parasite, whose soft snap for years on the back of that "lot of tramps" par excellence—the western miners—made him measure the degree of love or devotion for the revolutionary cause by the amount of dollars one gets or asks for his services in the labor movement.

Why, then, should you fall in line with such a "rattle-brained rant" of one your own writer? The memory of it will be a stench, and men who now print the word revolution thus: "R-R-R-E-V-O-L-U-T-I-O-N" for the purpose of belittling and ridiculing the working class movement, will sink away to cover and hide their diminished heads in shame?"

It might be that neither you nor General Secretary Trautmann have ever seen your own paper. Many of us did it, though, your lives. I, for one, did it, and nobody can assure me as to the probabilities of doing it or not in the future. If tomorrow, on account of my efforts in organizing, I am called a "box car tourist" and cannot find a master in this neighborhood, what else can I do than to get on the first freight and "beat it?" And why shouldn't I do it for my nearest ones?

Of course it isn't the fate of the capitalist class to ride in box cars nor is it that of labor leaders who can afford to ride in Pullmans as well as the former, but it remains for the wage slave to do it until that Social Revolution comes.

As far as Tobias-Louquist-Melnotis's action is concerned, I will say that there is no member of the I. W. W. who approves of it less than I do. "They are disrupters, pure and simple. They don't know the value of the union. They are the expression of that anarchistic and anarchistically inclined element that has not developed enough yet to be called members of an all-around organization of the working class like the I. W. W. They believe in the absurdity of getting the workers together as atheists or political action opponents, and would rather have a paper of their own, than a paper of the workers." Scattered all over the country, two million disciplined wage-slaves who, although believing some of them in gods or parties able to emancipate them, yet, as a whole, are in the front of the field on the working class will have the last battle—the industrial field.

Hoping that our paper will not be stained with such language in the future, I remain, yours for the emancipation of the "box-car" tourist.

LEON VASILIO.

Edwardsville, Ill.

The Preamble

"Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together in a single organization, to rule the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party."

Our speakers and organizers are constantly impressing on the working class that we must unite on the industrial field; they are just as constantly showing why we must unite on the industrial field, why the class struggle must continue until we are united. But regarding the necessity for political unity they are strangely (or wisely) silent; and yet that necessity for political unity is emphasized in our preamble, it is the part of our preamble that we ask wage-workers to accept purely on faith.

We produce no argument to convince our candidates for membership that political unity is necessary for our emancipation; we make no attempt to explain to them our position regarding politics; we admit them as members of our organization whether they believe in politics or not, and we allow them to openly expose and air their lack of faith in the efficiency of ballot-box unity to remain members in our organization. Now, is not that inconsistent?

Of course it is inconsistent. That is the reason that we are not a consistent, frankish compromise, and we can expect nothing but inconsistency, freakishness and compromise to spring from it. What is the class-struggle about, anyway? It is the struggle to obtain the full product of our labor; our preamble declares that we shall take and hold that which we produce by our labor through an economic organization of the working-class.

Why, then, should the class-struggle necessarily continue until we are politically united?

We state positively in our preamble that the class-struggle must continue until we are united on the industrial field; in our next breath, in the same sentence, we declare, just as positively, that we can take and hold the full product of our labor without any aid from that, proposed political organization.

This makes of the political organization an absolute necessary organ, without useful function to perform. In short, plain English, our political article of faith is a howling absurdity.

The struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political field as a part of our preamble now; but what good does that do? Does it prove that the members of the I. W. W. unanimously believe it to be true? Certainly not. On the contrary, that statement is at present most disturbing. If we air out all reference to political organization, would that prove that we unanimously reject political action? No, it would leave our belief or disbelief in political action absolutely undisturbed, and would permit the use of political action with even greater freedom than we do now.

Now, if any one should feel called on to reply to this I know beforehand how he will begin. He will say that I have not sufficient intelligence to grasp the profound wisdom contained in that clause of the preamble. I have been told that before, and so, I believe, has everybody else that ever ventured to discuss that clause.

Supposing that to be so, is the English language so poverty-stricken and confused, that we must come before the working-class, telling them something that no one can understand? Must we retain in our preamble a sentence that has to be placed on a dissecting table, and dismembered, and inspected through a microscope before anybody can grasp its meaning? If we are to have a preliminary measure the degree of love or devotion for the revolutionary cause by the amount of dollars one gets or asks for his services in the labor movement.

Yours, for plain English,

B. E. NILSSON.

San Pedro, Cal.

Work for Women

In Industrial Unionism

To give an instance of the solidarity prevailing amongst women I shall have to talk of my own experience.

Working in New York in the garment industry with women mostly, here is what I observed. Twice a year, about the summer and winter season, their discontent was heard. Usually the piece workers were the ones that kicked, the prices being cut in slack time, and the new styles paying so little that it was necessary to organize in order to get even less than they asked for.

One year three or four girls would get together to talk about organizing. Then these girls would start to talk to the rest of them about it. All would promise to attend a meeting for the purpose of organizing. Then they would appeal to the walking delegate of the waist makers' union to organize them.

The meeting announced, only a few would make their appearance, the rest of them giving all sorts of excuses for not attending it. Still we could be organized, at least a few of us were. The demand for the prices was sent to the employer through the business agent, usually being compromised. About two or three months after the settlement, dues paying was postponed for a while by most of them, then they would say frankly: "We have no use for the union. We're going to get married before long—it's no use paying dues to the union."

Working in San Francisco, the City of Unionism, a Mexican woman and myself began to talk about organization. One of the girls gave the definition of unionism thus: "To pay fines when you do not attend the meetings, and besides, to pay dues for nothing."

Then calling the foreman to sustain her statement, she further asked, "Mr. foreman, don't you think that we are getting paid more this way than if we were in the union?" The foreman, although formerly a union man, but now a tool of the boss, answered: "Sure, with down cast eyes."

This is about the spirit that prevails amongst women in regard to organization. The real reason for this condition is not that they are incapable of understanding their interests as well as men do, but because there was no agitation among them, and no organization in our body and no thought of ordering them to surrender the engineers, firemen, teamsters and other employees to the different craft organization. Remember, the Brewery Workers offered the object of the conspiracy, the organizations of their craft, provided they also joined their organizations, but the engineers' organization said they would not allow their men to join anything else, and the very day that the engineers' organization was established by the brewers' association that they would strike upon the following day if their demands were not complied with.

Fourth Vice-President Snelling of the Brewery Workers' association said they knew the engineers' organization, and the brewers' association that they would strike upon the following day if their demands were not complied with. The rank and file, who were more honorable than their leader, refused to be thus used against their own interests. Of course the brewers' association was compelled to surrender, in spite of the aid offered them by the vice-president of the engineers, and the authority that he did do this came from no less a person than his own personal belief in the whole deal to me personally, and said he was going to legislate for the engineers no matter what extremes he had to go to do so. (Just think of it! At the expense of the honor of the Brewery Workers' association, and against the mutual interests of all workers.) That is the kind of unionism that we have been used to in this city, and are becoming tired of it.

The workmen of this city in general believe that the greatest enemies are the class organization leaders, and I also believe so. I believe that if the government of the United States can be successfully maintained under one head, that the workers also can be governed by one head, and much better than under present circumstances.

In the Central Trades Council the other night I told them the policy of the A. F. L. looked as good to me as our own government would look if through the present difficulty with Japan we should be involved in war, and would say to California, "You caused this trouble, now fight it out; we can't do anything for you. Yet that is all the comfort that the different states of the A. F. L. get from the central government."

"Now, brothers, I want you to send me what information you can, if you cannot send an organizer into this district, and I will gladly do all in my power for you. There is a great unorganized element in our city, as the clerks, repairmen, shop force, have no organizations to speak of here, nor the teachers, and the greatest enemy of the working class is the class organization leaders, and I also believe so. I believe that if the government of the United States can be successfully maintained under one head, that the workers also can be governed by one head, and much better than under present circumstances."

The workingmen of this city in general believe that the greatest enemies are the class organization leaders, and I also believe so. I believe that if the government of the United States can be successfully maintained under one head, that the workers also can be governed by one head, and much better than under present circumstances."

"Now, brothers, I want you to send me what information you can, if you cannot send an organizer into this district, and I will gladly do all in my power for you. There is a great unorganized element in our city, as the clerks, repairmen, shop force, have no organizations to speak of here, nor the teachers, and the greatest enemy of the working class is the class organization leaders, and I also believe so. I believe that if the government of the United States can be successfully maintained under one head, that the workers also can be governed by one head, and much better than under present circumstances."

This fund should be raised by an I. W. W. local by subscription lists and donations; the subscription lists to be forwarded to I. W. W. locals all over the country.

Meanwhile, I. W. W. women would contribute articles to *The Bulletin*, bearing on the question of industrial unionism and working class emancipation. The local charge of that fund would select the best articles and publish them in leaflet form with the sanction of the general administration of the I. W. W.

This, in my opinion, would be the only means by which we could reach the women factory and at home and make out of them a powerful factor in the onward march of the working class.

We must also take into consideration the women that are out of shop, the slaves of the slaves—that we can reach only through literature. On the other hand, there are many class-conscious women who feel and know the necessity of revolutionary education, but not being in the proper conditions to agitate or having no talent to convince others, remain inactive. Supplied with literature which they could distribute, they would benefit the movement just as much as their active factory sisters.

I hope that some of you will be given to my suggestion with the scope of furthering the organization's growth.

SOPHIE BELDNER.

Edwardsville, Ill.

Looking for Light

The following is part of a letter received by several localities during the past week from the secretary of a switchmen's union located not five hundred miles from Chicago:

"I have been asked many times by my fellow workmen to communicate with you and try to make arrangements to organize the railroad men of this section in your body, and will say myself that from what I know of your principles that I believe your system of organization is the proper and only road to real success. I will further state that I do not believe the railroad men will ever get any degree of justice until they are all organized in the same organization, and can certify that my fellow workmen almost as a whole agree with me. We have had our fill of the different class organizations using all their energy and ammunition fighting one another when we know this energy if applied to some system of co-operation would be bent on to us. The time for organization is now ripe, for there never was such an amount of complaint among the rank and file of all the organizations as at the present time. The men rightly believe they have been deceived by the union leaders, and will never have the same faith in them they once had. Then, again, they have looked upon the lesson they have had taught them here this spring by the strike of the brewery workers, who had all employed by the same company, and went out on strike and won out in five days, notwithstanding the fact the A. F. of L. did all in their power to disorganize them."

"I can state authoritatively in this particular case, as I am a member of the grievance committee of the central body of the A. F. L. of this city, that the A. F. L. left no stone unturned to down the Brewery Workers, and when I submitted a minority report to the Central Trades Council, in regard to the A. F. L. of this city in favor of the Brewery Workers, they talked of expelling me for having the audacity to defy the law of the A. F. L., although they submitted to the United Mine Workers, who have a large representation in our body and never thought of ordering them to surrender the engineers, firemen, teamsters and other employees to the different craft organization. Remember, the Brewery Workers offered the object of the conspiracy, the organizations of their craft, provided they also joined their organizations, but the engineers' organization said they would not allow their men to join anything else, and the very day that the engineers' organization was established by the brewers' association that they would strike upon the following day if their demands were not complied with."

"They know the engineers' organization, and the brewers' association that they would strike upon the following day if their demands were not complied with. The rank and file, who were more honorable than their leader, refused to be thus used against their own interests. Of course the brewers' association was compelled to surrender, in spite of the aid offered them by the vice-president of the engineers, and the authority that he did do this came from no less a person than his own personal belief in the whole deal to me personally, and said he was going to legislate for the engineers no matter what extremes he had to go to do so. (Just think of it! At the expense of the honor of the Brewery Workers' association, and against the mutual interests of all workers.) That is the kind of unionism that we have been used to in this city, and are becoming tired of it."

The workmen of this city in general believe that the greatest enemies are the class organization leaders, and I also believe so. I believe that if the government of the United States can be successfully maintained under one head, that the workers also can be governed by one head, and much better than under present circumstances."

"Now, brothers, I want you to send me what information you can, if you cannot send an organizer into this district, and I will gladly do all in my power for you. There is a great unorganized element in our city, as the clerks, repairmen, shop force, have no organizations to speak of here, nor the teachers, and the greatest enemy of the working class is the class organization leaders, and I also believe so. I believe that if the government of the United States can be successfully maintained under one head, that the workers also can be governed by one head, and much better than under present circumstances."

"Now, brothers, I want you to send me what information you can, if you cannot send an organizer into this district, and I will gladly do all in my power for you. There is a great unorganized element in our city, as the clerks, repairmen, shop force, have no organizations to speak of here, nor the teachers, and the greatest enemy of the working class is the class organization leaders, and I also believe so. I believe that if the government of the United States can be successfully maintained under one head, that the workers also can be governed by one head, and much better than under present circumstances."

"Now, brothers, I want you to send me what information you can, if you cannot send an organizer into this district, and I will gladly do all in my power for you. There is a great unorganized element in our city, as the clerks, repairmen, shop force, have no organizations to speak of here, nor the teachers, and the greatest enemy of the working class is the class organization leaders, and I also believe so. I believe that if the government of the United States can be successfully maintained under one head, that the workers also can be governed by one head, and much better than under present circumstances."

"Now, brothers, I want you to send me what information you can, if you cannot send an organizer into this district, and I will gladly do all in my power for you. There is a great unorganized element in our city, as the clerks, repairmen, shop force, have no organizations to speak of here, nor the teachers, and the greatest enemy of the working class is the class organization leaders, and I also believe so. I believe that if the government of the United States can be successfully maintained under one head, that the workers also can be governed by one head, and much better than under present circumstances."

"Now, brothers, I want you to send me what information you can, if you cannot send an organizer into this district, and I will gladly do all in my power for you. There is a great unorganized element in our city, as the clerks, repairmen, shop force, have no organizations to speak of here, nor the teachers, and the greatest enemy of the working class is the class organization leaders, and I also believe so. I believe that if the government of the United States can be successfully maintained under one head, that the workers also can be governed by one head, and much better than under present circumstances."

"Now, brothers, I want you to send me what information you can, if you cannot send an organizer into this district, and I will gladly do all in my power for you. There is a great unorganized element in our city, as the clerks, repairmen, shop force, have no organizations to speak of here, nor the teachers, and the greatest enemy of the working class is the class organization leaders, and I also believe so. I believe that if the government of the United States can be successfully maintained under one head, that the workers also can be governed by one head, and much better than under present circumstances."

"Now, brothers, I want you to send me what information you can, if you cannot send an organizer into this district, and I will gladly do all in my power for you. There is a great unorganized element in our city, as the clerks, repairmen, shop force, have no organizations to speak of here, nor the teachers, and the greatest enemy of the working class is the class organization leaders, and I also believe so. I believe that if the government of the United States can be successfully maintained under one head, that the workers also can be governed by one head, and much better than under present circumstances."

Judge's Charge to the Jury

The substance of Judge Wood's instructions to the jury in the Haywood case is as follows: "There are three counts in the indictment, but the substance of each of them is the unlawful, willful, deliberate, premeditated and felonious killing of the said Frank Steunenberg with malice aforethought. The essential elements of the offense charged in the indictment consist of the following features:

"First, there must have been a killing; second, that killing must have been unlawful; third, it must have been willful; fourth, it must have been deliberate; fifth, it must have been premeditated; sixth, it must have been accompanied by malice in the mind of the person or persons doing the killing; and unless these features, and each and every one of them, be proved to your satisfaction beyond a reasonable doubt, then the defendant cannot in any event be convicted of murder in the first degree."

The language of the statute was given as to murder in the first and second degree and voluntary and involuntary manslaughter. Continuing, Judge Wood said:

"The court instructs the jury that under the law no jury should convict a citizen of crime simply because there is strong reason to believe that he is guilty, but before the jury can lawfully convict they must be convinced of the defendant's guilt beyond all reasonable doubt."

"If it be possible for you to reconcile the facts in this case upon any reasonable theory consistent with the innocence of the defendant, William D. Haywood, it is your duty to do so and find the defendant not guilty."

"I further instruct you, gentlemen of the jury, that while proof has been admitted by the commission of other crimes by the defendant and his associates and tending to prove the commission of such crimes by them, that it has only been admitted for the purpose of showing the existence of a conspiracy to accomplish certain objects, and that such crimes, and the crime resulting in the death of ex-Governor Steunenberg, as well, were all incidents of such conspiracy; but you must not forget that the defendant is being tried for the murder of Frank Steunenberg and for that crime alone. But you are privileged to take such other matters into consideration as part of the evidence in the case, and as incidents and circumstances bearing upon the question of his guilt upon the charge of the murder of Frank Steunenberg."

"It makes no difference, however, in this case what crimes have been committed in Colorado, in the Coeur d'Alenes, or elsewhere, or who is responsible for the commission of such crimes, if any there be. The defendant cannot be convicted unless the proof has established beyond a reasonable doubt that he is guilty of the felonious killing of Frank Steunenberg."

"A conspiracy, within the meaning of the criminal law, consists of a combination of two or more persons for the purpose of accomplishing a criminal or unlawful object, or a lawful object in an unlawful manner. As applied to this case and under this indictment, proof of conspiracy is proper in so far as it may tend to show a conspiracy to encourage the particular murder charged against the defendant, and it can only be introduced for the purpose of establishing the position of the members of the conspiracy as accessories to the crime of murder."

"It is not essential to the formation of a conspiracy that there should be a formal agreement between the parties to do the act charged. It is sufficient if the minds of the parties may be understood, so as to bring about an intelligent and deliberate agreement to do such acts and commit the crimes charged, although such agreement be manifested by any formal words. A conspiracy in the first instance may be established by evidence having no relation to the defendant, by acts of different persons at different times and places or by any other circumstances which tend to prove its existence. It is sufficient if the state prove by a preponderance of the evidence that a conspiracy existed at the time of the commission of the unlawful act, and that the defendant on trial was a member of such conspiracy."

"If the prosecution has failed to prove these facts beyond a reasonable doubt, you should find the defendant not guilty. If, however, you believe in this case from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant, William D. Haywood, aided, abetted, advised and encouraged the killing of Frank Steunenberg, then the defendant is guilty, and it would be immaterial whether he was actually present at the time of the killing or not."

"The jury is instructed that the witness, Harry Orchard, claims that he was an accomplice in the commission of the offense charged in the indictment. Under the statutes of this state a person cannot be convicted of a crime upon the testimony of an accomplice unless such accomplice is corroborated by other evidence which of itself and without the aid of the testimony of accomplice tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense charged, and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the offense or the circumstances thereof."

"By corroborative evidence is meant additional evidence of a different character in the same point."

"The law views with distrust the testimony of an accomplice on account of the motive he may have for laying the responsibility of his crime upon another when by so doing he may secure immunity for his own participation in the crime."

"By corroborative evidence is meant additional evidence of a different character in the same point."

"The law views with distrust the testimony of an accomplice on account of the motive he may have for laying the responsibility of his crime upon another when by so doing he may secure immunity for his own participation in the crime."

"By corroborative evidence is meant additional evidence of a different character in the same point."

The Bridgeport Strike

The strike here, the story of which you now know, has so absorbed every minute of my time, day and night, that I couldn't keep my promise to send you a detailed report of our progress here and an itemized accounting of the supplies sent me. When I wired you yesterday I had intended to get away for a couple of hours and write to you, but it was impossible. When I got out to the West End again I saw that it would be absolutely necessary for me to go with the men to the East Side mill. We had planned to hold a silent demonstration in front of the mill when the change of shifts occurred, so it was best for me to be here to help direct the affair so that there would be no conflict with the police. We had over six hundred strikers and as many more spectators lined up opposite the gate. Myself and Basky and our lieutenants, on our bicycles, rode up and down along the line and kept order. Just before the gate opened I stood up on the saddle of my wheel and addressed the strikers in a few words, and then absolute quiet when the shifts would be changing, and urged the necessity of showing Mr. Wilmot and his officials that we have just as much brains as they have, and are more clever at conducting a campaign against them than they are against us. Basky and other interpreters made similar addresses there being Hungarian, Slavonian, Polish and Italian workers present. For fifteen minutes we had a little Tower Babel systematized by the spirit of industrial international solidarity, and I noticed admiration on the faces of some of the spectators when they saw the men complying with our request and standing like soldiers on parade, in absolute quiet, when the gates opened. We afterward marched to Skid Hall. Everything went so smoothly that the police actually complimented us on the excellent self-control displayed by our men. The mill is now pretty well crippled.

When the above demonstration was going on President Wilmot of the A. T. & S. C. rode up and down the line five times in his automobile, but the men were too busy paying attention to us to bother trying to understand what he tried to say to them. The joke was on Wilmot. He lowered his dignity to speak to his slaves for the first time, and got laughed at for his pains. We have

shown him some tricks so far. When he threw down the gauntlet and forced the fight, we knew the way to beat him was to paralyze everything his company has any control over. While he was wondering what we'd do we suddenly assembled 600 men on Bostonwick avenue, four abreast, and before anyone knew what was up we had marched five blocks and halted in front of the hot rolling mill just at noon. Result: plant shut down. Now, if our men maintain their present excellent discipline we will win easily. Wilmot has ordered five thousand circulars in Hungarian. I am going to play another trick on him in the circular game. His circular is a peach. I am going to write a reply to it in English. Basky will write it in Hungarian and Cucaro in Italian, and we'll get our printed and distributed before the printer delivers his to him. The printer, who is an I. W. W. man, has our order as a big rush job in connection with other printing and cannot give Wilmot's job preference, though he is giving ten dollars per thousand. So you can see that immediate pressure on me is too great to admit of my doing much aside from the work that must be done here, until we get our campaign of shape to have more work done by reliable committee. Tonight we must write a circular similar to the Marston mill appeal, and will forward copy to Basky.

I have to chase to Main street, back to the West End and over to the East Side and back again before night, so I shall have to cut out writing just now. Assuming you that there are splendid prospects for the I. W. W. in this city, contingent upon success in this struggle and hoping that our fellow workers everywhere will be urged to back us up for all they're worth, so that Bridgeport may be made to show Connecticut what Paterson has shown New Jersey, I remain

Yours for industrial freedom,
SAM J. FRENCH.

At the close of the week, July 27, there had been no break in the ranks of the strikers and the men were out to win and confident of success. Branch No. 3 of the I. W. W. has increased its membership to 450 and great enthusiasm prevails for industrial unionism.

Judge's Charge to the Jury

(Continued from page 2)

crime charged. Although the jury may believe that the testimony of an accomplice is true, still the jury could not convict the defendant upon such testimony unless they further find that the testimony of the accomplice is corroborated by other and independent evidence.

"This corroborating evidence need not be sufficient of itself to establish the guilt of the defendant, but it must tend in some degree to implicate and connect the defendant with the commission of the crime charged.

"In order to ascertain whether or not the testimony of the accomplice is corroborated, as the law provides, it must be before a conviction would be warranted, you should eliminate from the case the evidence of the accomplice and examine the evidence of the other witnesses with the view to ascertaining if there be evidence tending to corroborate the testimony of the accomplice. If there is no corroborating evidence there is no corroboration, though the accomplice may be corroborated in regard to any number of facts sworn to by him. In a case where the testimony of the accomplice is corroborated by other evidence, the jury should take into consideration the connection of the defendant with the conspiracy sought to be proved by the evidence taken in connection with the direct testimony of the accomplice.

"In order to justify an inference of legal guilt from circumstantial evidence the existence of the inculpatory facts must be absolutely incompatible with the innocence of the accused. It is a rational theory, and incapable of explanation upon any reasonable hypothesis other than that of his guilt.

"If you believe from the evidence that the witness, Harry Orchard, was induced or influenced to become a witness and to testify in this case by any promise of immunity from prosecution or punishment or by any hope held out to him that if he testified against the defendant he would not be prosecuted or punished, then the jury should take such facts into consideration in determining the weight which ought to be given to testimony so obtained. Such testimony should be received by the jury with caution and scrutinized with great care.

"And, if from the evidence it appears that any favors have been extended by the authorities of the State of Idaho to the witness, Harry Orchard, and there is any promise either expressed or implied, relating to further favors to be received by him on account of his testimony in this case, then those are proper matters for the consideration of this jury, as affecting the credibility of his testimony.

"Certain articles have been received in evidence from the Miners' Magazine for the sole purpose of determining whether or not any motive existed upon the part of the defendant to participate in the offense charged in the indictment and not for the purpose of establishing in anywise the commission of such an offense.

"The jury is further instructed that by statutory provision the defendant in a criminal case it made a competent witness in his own behalf, and where he testifies, as in this case, becomes the same in all respects as any other witness, and his testimony must be tested and weighed in the same manner as that of other witnesses, and the jury may take into consideration the interest that he may have in the case in determining the weight to be given to his testimony.

"In this conclusion, you are to determine the questions as to whether or not the defendant killed and murdered Frank Steuenberg, as charged in the indictment, or aided and abetted such killing. If so, without faulting him, if not, then should find him not guilty.

"Under the indictment in this case the defendant may, if the evidence warrants it, be convicted of murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, or manslaughter.

"Gentlemen of the jury, the court now delivers this case into your hands. It is your duty to consider it and deliberate upon it without fear and without favor. If the evidence shows that any individual, or individuals, or a person in private or official capacity, or any class or classes of people are interested in any way in the conviction or acquittal of this defendant, such fact or facts should not be considered by you or have any influence upon your deliberations. You are here to try and determine this case between the State of Idaho and the defendant, William D. Haywood.

"I hereby submit for your consideration the proper forms of verdict suitable to any conclusion you may reach."

only as unnecessary but also diabolical employment. So likewise do we find the advocates of peace deprecating the manufacture of war materials, while the War Department of the predatory class is straining every nerve to increase its armaments. During the first half of the nineteenth century the teaching of all classes of children was declared to be by educationists, and in fact, everybody, save a few advanced thinkers like Robert Owen, a work of supererogation. Even the much abused doctor that saves the "rout" from the premature grave into which his excesses would have consigned him may fulfill a useful office after, say, a pit disaster or railway accident. But whether we regard any kind of work as necessary or unnecessary, those who perform it cannot logically be described as parasites. The essence of parasitism is absolute freedom from work. A thorough comprehension of that truth will facilitate further classification.

One of the most misleading of the arguments which obtain some acceptance at the present time is that which associates in all cases an antagonism of economic interests with a great disparity in the standard of life. Those who entertain that belief probably have in their mind's eye the contrast between the stultic living of the sweeter and that of his victim, assuming therefrom that the difference between them as exemplified by the quantity and quality of the food and drink they consume when reproduced among the masses of individuals, presupposes also analogous economic relations. No reasoning could be more fallacious; it segregates those who, economically considered, come under a common category. According to this view, there is no common interest between, say, an artisan who works on his own account and a medical specialist. That there is no fundamental economic distinction between them is the proposition I shall now endeavor to demonstrate.

We Socialists all know that when the owner of machinery sets men to expend their labor power on any given natural product with a view to its conversion into an article of social utility, his only object is to realize surplus value; that is to say, he regards the actual process of production, not as an end in itself, but only as a means by which he can exploit his "hands." The desire to exploit is totally absent in a case of a customer who engages his collaborator to repair his boots; his sole aim is to make his feet comfortable. So likewise it is not the craving for profit which impels the man who has an affection of the throat to consult a throat specialist; his only object is to regain his health. The latter fact is so self-evident that it has led some to assume that the specialist exploits his patient. Seeing that the patient does not sell his labor power to the specialist, the idea is preposterous; only the capitalist exploits.

It should be pointed out to everyone that we have now two infallible tests by which to judge of a person's eligibility for membership in the Industrial Workers of the World. These are—Does he work? Is he or she compelled to work in order to create profit for an employer? The old unionism has attempted to organize a proportion of such with a view to make their slavery more tolerable, but it is only Industrial Unionism which has an object worth fighting for. The object of Industrial Unionism is to marshal all the units of Labor, who constitute the living representatives of those whose blood incarnates every pore of the universe, which record their march of martyrdom through the ages, into one solid, homogeneous phalanx for that mighty campaign which shall only end when the monster Capitalism sinks into the depths of oblivion, and the triumph of victory of an emancipated humanity.

The chief interest of the worker in the capitalist system of industry is its destruction. With the destruction of the capitalist system goes the wages system—its chief support; with its destruction goes rent, interest and profit; with its destruction goes the robbery of the producers in the shop, mill, mine, factory and railway service. Organize your respective industries to destroy capitalism; the industrial organization, forecasting the necessary forms of administration in the Industrial Commonwealth, is the main hope of the working class.

Not to tinker with capitalist laws and nibble at a capitalist political crib is the historic mission of the working class, but to organize for the complete overthrow of capitalist law and exploitation. And that presupposes the industrial solidarity of the workers in mill, mine, factory and transportation service. Not only this, it means additionally the use of all means the working class may deem necessary to achieve economic freedom.

The capitalists must have the workers to run the mills; but the workers can run the mills without capitalists. And they'll do it, too, when organized right. That is the mission of Labor, to Own and Operate the Mill, Mine and Factory.

In every conflict between united capital and divided labor, labor has been defeated.

Notice to Local Unions

If any local unions that are entitled to representation in the coming third annual convention have not received credentials for delegates, the secretaries should at once communicate with the general secretary, requesting the same to be forwarded.

I. W. W. LEAFLETS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000—

Address to Wage Workers, \$1.50
The Textile Industry..... 1.50
Food Stuff Industry..... 1.50
Hotel and Machinery Industry..... 1.50
Story of a New Labor Union 1.50

Leaflets in Italian..... 3.00

" " Swedish..... 3.00
" " Polish..... 3.00
" " Finnish..... .00
" " Slavonian..... .00
" " Croatian..... 4.00
" " German..... 4.00

Japanese, Address to Wage Earners..... 10.00

Japanese must be ordered from J. S. Bush, 200 Jessie St., San Francisco, Cal.

I. W. W. CONSTITUTION

English, (per 100)..... 5.00
Italian, "..... 5.00
French, "..... 5.00
German, "..... 5.00

NOTE—The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by the General Office have the postage or express charges paid in advance.

W. E. TRAUTMANN

Room 310 Bush Temple
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

LEARN WHAT IT IS

To know what Industrial Unionism is you must read what is said about it by its friends and what it says for itself; only in that way can its present aims and ultimate purposes be understood. The following are recommended to workmen who desire to learn what Industrial Unionism is:

Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 5c
Constitution of the I. W. W., 5c
Report of Secretary Trautmann, 5c
"Industrial Unionism," address by W. E. Trautmann, 5c
"Burning" Question of Trades Unionism," by W. E. Trautmann, 5c
"Address on I. W. W. Preamble," by W. E. Trautmann, 5c

Sent to any address, prepaid, for 25c

WM. E. TRAUTMANN

310 BUSH TEMPLE
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Industrial Union HANDBOOK

Gives an outline of the Structure of Industrial Unionism and Analysis of the Preamble. Very useful in arriving at an understanding of the form of organization of the

Industrial Workers of the World

Price, postpaid, 10 cts.

Special rates on large orders.

The Industrial Workers of the World has but one general office in Chicago, located in the Bush Temple, North Clark Street; it has no connection with any claimants to the name and repudiates any and all claims made by them.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

MINUTES OF THE LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD,
JULY 10, 1907.

PRESENT: P. F. LAWSON, B. STONE, A. SIMPSON.

The following charter applications were received: W. W. W. Workers, Pittsburg, Kans.; Italian Local, Orange, N. J.; Printing Plant Workers' Ind. Union, Chicago, Ill., and Italian branch.

A letter was read from Org. Fischer, stating that all business with headquarters from New York would be done through the council, following the same system as in Paterson. He also stated that the fellow-workers there were meeting with success in raising money for the Stuttgart fund.

A letter was read from the secretary and president of Local 205, of Wichita, Kans., stating that the local was again restored in the local, and they felt that they could go ahead and build it up in a manner that would prevent it of ever having such trouble as they had.

A telegram was read from Vincent St. John, stating that he would be able to leave Goldfield on the 20th of July. In connection with this telegram, the general secretary stated that as the vote for the delegate to the Stuttgart congress has already been published in *The Bulletin*, strongly in the majority for St. John, he had made arrangements for meetings for St. John on his way towards New York. Moved by Lawson, seconded by Stone, a delegate from St. John was elected to the Stuttgart congress.

A letter was read from Org. Hestwood, from Northport, Wash., stating that the local there was somewhat in a weak condition, but that he had hopes of building up again.

He also stated that from Northport he would proceed to Phoenix and Grand Forks, B. C.

A letter was read from Secretary Howard, of Local 8, Kansas City, Mo., stating that he was instructed by said local to ask for voluntary organizer's credential for Fellow Worker J. V. Hawkins, formerly of Denver. He also stated that the A. F. of L. were going to attempt to organize the packing houses and announced a meeting with Donnelly as principal speaker. He stated that the I. W. W. members would do their best to put Industrial Unionism before the workers. Moved by Stone and seconded by Simpson that voluntary organizer's credential be sent to Hawkins.

In connection with a number of letters from organizers, the general secretary stated that owing to strikes in various parts of the country, which had been supported by I. W. W. members quite liberally, money during the preceding weeks had been coming in so slowly that it was impossible to meet all the obligations, and that he had prepared a letter to various organizers, setting forth the exact conditions of affairs, and also sent an appeal to the various local unions, moved by Lawson and seconded by Stone that the report of the general secretary be approved, and that he be instructed to prepare a complete statement as to the standing of the organization.

A letter was read from Organizer Walsh from Nome, Alaska, stating that the workers there had established a weekly paper and had got him to edit it for the time he stayed there. He found that the members of the W. F. of M. in that district were a progressive lot of men. He also stated that it would be impossible for him to go to Fairbanks this season. He stated that

Carl Starkenberg had been doing good propaganda work at Fairbanks. Moved by Simpson and seconded by Stone that the general secretary forward to Starkenberg a voluntary organizer's credential, together with outfit and literature.

A letter was read from Voluntary Organizer Simonton from Pittsburg, Kans., stating that his meetings were very successful and that I. W. W. meetings were held on every street corner. He thought it advisable to have an Italian organizer go to that district as soon as possible.

A letter was read from Org. Thompson from Providence, R. I., telling of the successful meetings at South Framingham and Pasco, W. C.

Letters were read from Org. Cox from St. Joseph, Mo., who had met with considerable success in meetings, and after one meeting the sum of \$3000 was raised towards raising funds for the Stuttgart fund. He stated also that it would be advisable to have a permanent organizer in that district among the stockyards workers.

A letter was read from Org. Woznak from Detroit, Mich., stating that the Bakery Workers' Local of the I. W. W. were on strike. The bosses were willing to give \$200 a week increase, and a meeting was to be held to consider the offer.

A letter was read from Secretary Yates of Local 157 of New Bedford, Mass., urging the publication of Portuguese language newspaper for the Portuguese workers had visited the local, and arrangements were being made for a speaker to be addressed by a Portuguese speaker. There are about 12,000 Portuguese in New Bedford and nearly as many in Fall River. He enclosed cards on Portuguese leaflets that he got from a publishing house. An I. W. W. member had offered to do the translation free of charge, and the general headquarters was asked to bear the rest of the expenses. Moved by Stone and seconded by Simpson that the general secretary instruct Local 157 to have the Portuguese leaflets published. Carried.

A letter was read from Secretary Vetter of Local 106 of Youngstown, Ohio, giving a good report of the work done by Fellow Workers C. L. Covert and E. R. Markley.

Letters were read from Org. Forberg from Minneapolis, Minn. She had held a meeting in the St. Paul and Minneapolis R. R. shops, where good interest was shown. The local of laundry workers of St. Paul had reached a membership of 125 and was steadily increasing.

Letters and telegram were read from Org. French from Bridgeport, Conn., regarding situation there.

A letter was read from Org. Etor from Vancouver, B. C. He had held successful meetings in Hoquiam and Aberdeen. He reported also a sale of literature amounting to \$38.55.

THE FOLLOWING BILLS WERE APPROVED:

July 12. Oliver Typewriter Co., bill for supplies..... \$1.60
July 12. Western Union Telegram Co., for June..... \$9.33
July 13. Wells Fargo Co., (express)..... 1.22
July 12. R. & E. Edwards' books for week ending..... \$6.00
July 12. Ida Mfg. Co., acct. of seal and buttons..... \$6.00
July 12. P. Thompson, Org. acct..... 6.00
July 12. A. F. C., acct. on note due \$236; interest, \$4.93..... \$24.93
July 12. A. F. C., acct. June salary..... \$6.00
July 16. B. T. Horden, for office dues..... \$1.45
for paper, \$1.40..... \$2.85

July 16. C. Jacobson, \$2; bill to make out book for Local 80, Chicago..... 18.00

July 16. Bill for railroad fare from Buffalo to Detroit, \$1; board, \$1; wages beginning July 1st..... \$2.00

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 16. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

Chicago and Stock Yards, \$2; bill to make out book for Local 80, Chicago..... 18.00

July 17. Bill for railroad fare from Buffalo to Detroit, \$1; board, \$1; wages beginning July 1st..... \$2.00

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 17. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

for week of July 15th..... 10.00

July 15. Bill to make out book for Local 80, Chicago..... 18.00

July 15. Bill for railroad fare from Buffalo to Detroit, \$1; board, \$1; wages beginning July 1st..... \$2.00

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

July 15. Wm. E. Trautmann, for rent (11 meetings)..... \$2.85

Haywood's Direct Examination

Continued from last week

Q. Do you know how many times you saw Orchard when he was there, about this time? A. Why, I may have seen him there in the office two or three times. I don't remember that distinctly. There was one matter that I do remember. It was in Moyer's office. Mr. Moyer asked him if he had any fire-arms and he said he had, and he showed them in his hands here (Haywood indicated away down inside his trousers, below the hip), and pulled out a forty-five, about a foot and a half long (Haywood indicated the length), and I asked him what he was going to do with that, and he said that he was going to take it down with him, and I said: "Well, those men won't wait for you to undress to get that gun in action." That was to Orchard, and this was at the time they were measuring their suits cases, having laid them up on a bench near the window, and they were measuring their suit cases to see how much they would suit off the gun afterward. Yes, they got two sawed-off shot. I believe Mr. Pettibone bought.

Q. If you know who paid for them? A. Mr. Moyer, I think.

Q. You were acquainted with Mr. Pettibone, were you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you ever seen Harry Orchard before in the habit of buying anything of him at different times? A. Oh, yes; we bought a good deal of stuff from him at different times. I would say that when the headquarters were moved from Butte that Mr. Pettibone furnished the rugs and carpets in the office, also the clock, and I think through him we purchased the desks and the office chairs and such things.

Q. Do you remember the day that Mr. Moyer started for Ouray? A. The 23d day of March, 1904. I had those posters printed (meaning the "decorated flag") while Mr. Moyer was in attendance at the trial of the spike-pulling cases in the Cripple Creek district.

Q. Now, I am referring to the posters that had the flag on it? A. That is the one I referred to. I wrote the inscriptions. They were printed in the city of Denver.

Q. And where were you when you wrote it? A. I was at my home in the city of Denver.

Q. Were you ever in Telluride? A. I never was.

Q. Or Ouray? A. I never was in that section of the state.

Q. Did you want to go about that time? A. I had no desire to go.

Q. Well, did you learn about anything that happened Mr. Moyer? A. I learned of his arrest.

Q. Did you learn what charge had been lodged against him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you learn it? A. Well, I had telephonic communication from the secretary of the union at Ouray, and afterwards read the account of it in the newspaper, from the press.

Q. Did you get any information from any source as to any contemplated proceedings against you? A. I did.

Q. From what source? A. I think it was in the press and also from a private source.

Q. Did you learn anything in reference to—what did you learn? A. Mr. Borah: Wait a minute. We object to that as hearsay and incompetent, immaterial and irrelevant, and he has just stated that he got it from the newspaper.

The Court: He may tell what he knows, Mr. Darrow.

Q. What did you know as to anything that was liable to happen to you? A. I knew that there had been a warrant sworn out in San Miguel county charging me with the same offense.

Q. That is, with deserting the American flag, don't you mean? A. Yes, that is the charge.

Q. How far off was San Miguel county at that time? A. Mr. Borah: The same distance it is now, I guess. (Laughter.)

A. About 420 or 430 miles. Martial law was declared in San Miguel county the 23d of March.

Q. How was that as to the day that Mr. Moyer started? What day did Mr. Moyer start? A. The 23d of March.

Q. Well, when you got this information, what did you do? A. I was arrested on the same charge in the city of Denver.

Q. You mean you arrested yourself? A. It would amount to that. (Haywood smiled.)

Q. Was a complaint made against you? A. Yes, sir. That was on the 30th day of March, and I was in custody, I think, in all, probably about a month or five weeks. The same day that I was arrested Sheriff Rutan, of San Miguel county, appeared at the office of the sheriff of the city and county of Denver with a warrant for my arrest. On the same charge.

Q. And that was from San Miguel county? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was done with the case? A. It was discharged.

Q. Ever rearrested on that anywhere? A. No, sir.

Q. When did Moyer return to Denver? A. He returned on the—what is, he came up to answer a writ of the Supreme Court on the 19th or the 20th of April. He arrived about eight o'clock; I don't know what time he left, only from—

Q. Eight o'clock in the morning? A. Eight o'clock in the morning. I saw him at the depot.

Q. Did you know he was coming? A. Yes, sir. He was in custody of a detachment of militia. I think about twenty-four or twenty-five men, who met him at the depot—a armed company. I was in the custody of an officer at that time, and I asked him if he would have any objection to my going down to the depot to see Mr. Moyer, and he said he would not, and he went down with me in company with the stenographers in the office of Mr. O'Neill. When the soldiers got off the train there was about twelve men, Mr. Moyer, and he got out of the train, and there was considerable space between him and the soldiers in the lot, and I walked up to him and shook hands and told him I was glad to see him and asked him how he was, and just at that time Captain Buckley Wells stepped up and separated us and made a pass, as I supposed, as though he was

going to strike me, and I struck him. I think there was a general melee, engaged in by myself and the soldiers, in which I was very much worried.

Q. Where were you hit? A. I could more easily tell you where I was not hit, probably. I was then placed under arrest by the orders of Adjutant-General Bell and taken to the Oxford hotel, where one of the militiamen told me to sit down, and I told him I preferred to stand up, and he pulled out his six-shooter and attempted to strike me over the head, and then there was another rummage. Well, I got pretty badly beaten up, and was held in the custody of the soldiers.

Q. You didn't strike back when he pulled out his six-shooter, did you? A. Yes, I struck back as frequently as I could, warding off the blows coming my way. I was held in the custody of the militia until the civil officers of the city of Denver made a demand on the soldiers for my release, which was afterwards secured by an order from Governor Peabody.

Q. Any charges lodged against you by the civil authorities in this matter? A. No, sir; I was already under arrest.

Q. Well, now we will skip over some things because it is hot. When did you see Harry Orchard? A. I saw him previous to this time. After he went to Ouray with Mr. Moyer I saw him in the early part of April. That was a day or two after the funeral of the wife and baby of Mr. Davis, a few days after that.

Q. Well, where did you see Orchard? A. He came up to headquarters.

Q. Did he have any business there? A. None other than to report that Mr. Moyer had been arrested, and he stated at the time that he had brought up a specimen from Hugh McLean that was to be saved in two for Mr. Moyer and myself. We stayed only a few minutes. I was busy at my desk and he came in and leaned up on the top of the desk and repeated about the posters that I have related. As nearly as I can remember, the next time I saw him was at or during the convention of the Western Federation of Miners. It convened on the fourth Monday of May.

Q. When did it get through with its business? A. I think on the 8th or 9th of June.

Q. Was Harry Orchard up there during the convention, any part of it? A. I believe he was.

Q. Anything to call your attention to—particularly to his being there? A. No, sir, and if he was there he was not a delegate, but there were a number of other members of the organization there as spectators and listeners.

Q. Do you know whether you saw him at any time during that convention? A. I would not be positive as to that, but I think I did.

Q. Do you know about the Belmont rooming house? A. Yes, sir. I have been in the Belmont and may have been there at that time. There were a great many of the delegates that stopped there, yes, sir.

Q. When did you—do you recall when you saw him again? A. The next time I saw him I think was probably the middle or the latter part of January in 1905.

Mr. Borah: 1905? January?

The Witness: Yes, sir. I know it was after my return from Chicago.

Q. Did you hear about the explosion that occurred at the Independence depot? A. Yes, sir. I heard it on that morning. On the morning of the 6th, I think it was told me just as soon as I got to the office. I did not take a morning paper at the house.

Q. Had you had any information of any sort about it previous to that time? A. No, sir, never.

Q. Had you ever told Harry Orchard, in the presence of Mr. Moyer or anybody else, or alone, to go back to the Cripple Creek district and he could not do anything too fierce for you? A. Never.

Q. One matter before that. Did you hear of the murder of Lyte Gregory? A. Yes, sir. I think that was about the middle of May.

Q. Do you know whether the executive board were in session at that time? A. They were.

Q. Was that matter discussed in the executive board or any part of the executive board before it happened? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Harry Orchard or anybody else come to you or any other member of the executive board, in your presence, and tell you if you would give them a hundred dollars or any other sum he would kill him? A. He did not, nor anybody else.

Q. Did you know anything about it until after it happened? A. I never did, no, sir.

Q. Or have any discussion with any other member of the executive board about it until after it happened? A. I never did, no, sir.

Q. Did you know Lyte Gregory? A. I did not know him personally.

Q. Did you know whether there had been any difficulty between him and your organization? A. There never had to my knowledge. Yes, I heard of him in the capacity of a detective, commonly known as a gun man, in the southern coal fields.

Q. Of what agency? A. The Reno Detective Agency.

Q. Had the papers during that time had anything to say about his connection with the southern coal fields? A. I think so, yes, sir.

Q. Where were you at the time you first heard of the Independence depot matter? A. Well, I couldn't say to be accurate, but I am sure that it was at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners. The convention was then in session. There had been a committee sent up to the Cripple Creek district.

Q. Do you know who was on that committee? A. Malcolm Gillis, H. C. Seaman, R. C. Allen, Gillis was from Butte, Seaman from Roseland, British Columbia, and Allen from Dillon, Wyoming. The purpose was to investigate conditions in the Cripple Creek district and to see what could be done with outside influence in the way of effecting a settlement of the strike.

Q. Had they returned by the time you heard of this matter? A. I think they had.

Q. Do you know when their report was presented to the convention? A. If I am not mistaken, it was the same day. Q. In the meantime, when was the decision rendered in the Moyer habeas corpus case? A. It was rendered on that day. We had been expecting it for some time. There wasn't much else (denot explosion) discussed in the convention that morning, and there was a committee appointed to draft a resolution, and the next day the resolution was adopted offering a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of the perpetrators.

Q. Do you know who acted as your attorney in Cripple Creek before that time? A. Frank J. Hanz, Mr. Hanz on behalf of the district union drafted a set of resolutions urging the members of the organization to use their most diligent efforts in ferreting out those who might be guilty of perpetrating that outrage.

Q. Do you know whether any investigations were made by him or anyone else down there? A. Mr. Borah: We suggest that that must necessarily be hearsay.

Mr. Darrow: We think you are right about that.

Q. Did you see Harry Orchard and a man named Neville within a few days after the Independence explosions? A. I did not.

Q. Did you ever know Neville? A. No, sir.

Q. Ever see him? A. I think I did. After the headquarters; along some time after that.

Q. At the time that Mr. Moyer referred to this morning? A. I believe that was the time, yes, sir, though I never spoke to him.

Q. You was not present at any such conversation as was repeated here this morning? A. No, sir; whatever conversation was repeated took place in Moyer's office and I was in my own.

Q. Did you give any money to Harry Orchard or to anyone else for him, a few days after the explosion at the Independence depot on account of his services in blowing up that depot and killing those people down there? A. No, sir, I did not. Never at any time, no place.

Q. I understood you did not see Harry Orchard at that time? A. No, sir. The next time I saw him was in the month of January, 1905. At the headquarters. We had by that time moved down on Fifteenth and Larimer streets.

Q. After the Independence explosion and the scenes following it, was there any activity around the headquarters especially any number of people come there? A. Yes, sir; I think that same night the first detachment of deputies arrived in the city of Denver, and from that time on there was quite a large number of men congregated—that is, men and women and children congregated in the city of Denver from the Cripple Creek district. Well, it was necessary for us to provide lodging and to provide the necessities of life. For the families we rented houses, and for single men we filled up the lodging houses; that is, cheaper quarters of the city of Denver.

Q. What had the Federation been doing in the way of relief to the people on strike out there in Cripple Creek and that district up to this time? A. Shortly after the strike was declared we established a system of company stores by starting stores at four different points in the Cripple Creek district, and the men were allowed, according to the number in the family, a certain amount of relief it was operated by different systems at different places. But store was not it down to a methodical basis we had coupon books, so that each family got a certain amount and they purchased their supplies from the union stores.

Q. How many stores did you have there? A. We had four stores. Well, I might say that the Victor store was the largest and did the greatest volume of business. Their business in six months was \$75,000. That is from the report of Mr. Harper, who was manager. Well, at that time (of the explosion) we had quite an extensive business outside of the membership of the organization. There was considerable opposition on the part of the other storekeepers. Well, we started in with three; that is, we didn't have anything at first only staple goods, potatoes and such things, but from that small start they grew into quite good sized stores, and the stores were commenced early after the strike. I think some time in September.

Q. What was the primary reason for starting these stores? A. When the strike was declared, which was on pay day in the Cripple Creek district, the merchants had informed the miners that if they would pay up they would carry them as long as the strike lasted. A great many of the men paid their bills. It was only two days after that when the merchants informed all the men in the Cripple Creek district, through posters or otherwise, that everything we had in the stores was for sale at once raised the price of goods, and as a matter of self-defense, a matter of self-protection, the stores were started.

Q. Now, you say Orchard came in early in January, 1905. What was the occasion of that? A. Well, I don't know what the occasion was. He came up to the headquarters, and if I remember rightly, he came up for relief.

Q. Do you know whether he had been getting relief during the strike in Cripple Creek? A. I am sure that he did. Up until the time that relief was cut off, which was some time in the spring of 1905. As near as I can tell from his testimony on the stand, he (Orchard) left the Cripple Creek district the day before the explosion.

Q. What about relief after he left? A. It was given to his family.

Q. Did you ever tell him before that time that it would be better to leave him on the relief books, although he was getting a fine salary for other work (promissory dynamiting, according to the "confession"), that it would look better to leave him on the relief books? A. I never made any such a statement to him.

Q. Now, when he came back to your office in January, 1905, do you know whether anybody was with him? A. I think Steve Adams was with him.

Q. Had Steve Adams or his family been receiving relief at that time? A. They had been and were at that time.

Q. And where was that being paid? A. At headquarters.

Q. The headquarters paid relief to what people? A. To all of the people that were on strike. There were a number at that time in Denver, at Globeville, and members of the smeltermen's union who were still receiving relief.

Q. What I mean is the relief would be dispensed from the headquarters for what people, for what territory? A. For all the territory.

Q. Would it be for Cripple Creek or Telluride—you wouldn't dispense relief from headquarters for them, would you? A. Not directly to the members.

Q. I am speaking directly. A. Well, I would say in connection with that there was a time in the Cripple Creek district when we sent the checks directly to the members. That was at the time—some little time after special order No. 10 had been issued by Colonel Verdeckberg.

Q. What was special order No. 10 that you refer to? A. That no relief or assistance could be given to any of the people in the Cripple Creek district except through military channels—except through Major T. E. McClelland. I will say that we never complied with that order.

Q. You never delivered your relief to Major McClelland, you mean? A. No; after the order was issued we then distributed relief from time to time through a committee selected by the women's auxiliary, and later we paid merchants to distribute relief in the Cripple Creek district, but that didn't meet with much satisfaction, as there was no system to it. However, we were compelled as a matter of fact to make a deposit in the banks of Denver before the groceries were distributed.

Q. What was the custom of those who were stopping in Denver as to where they would get their relief? A. The people from the Cripple Creek district came to the headquarters. The members of the smeltermen's (at Globeville) union got their relief through the relief committee.

Q. Now, how was it as to Steve Adams and his wife? A. His wife usually came to the office, I believe.

Q. How was the relief distributed as to the time? A. I think every two weeks.

(Darrow examined Haywood about the blacklist and the consequent changing of names by wage workers that might be under the ban, and the permit systems were detailed to the jury with good effect.)

Q. Do you know whether any charges were made as against any particular persons on account of the Independence depot explosion? A. Shortly after the explosion the papers contained the names of Orchard and Neville.

Q. When Orchard came back to your office in January did you learn where he was stopping? A. I think he was stopping with Adams.

Q. Did you learn what name he was going by? A. If I remember rightly he was going by the name of Hogan. No, I couldn't say as to how frequently I saw him.

Q. Do you recall any particular time you saw him? A. Yes, there was one time which was considerably later than that, I think along probably in the first of May, that I saw him in Mr. Pettibone's store.

Mr. Borah: 1905?

The Witness: Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recall any particular time you saw him between January and that time—do you know whether you did or not? A. No, I don't recall any particular instance.

Q. Did you have any extended conversation with him then or any time in May that you can recall, or any business transaction with him of any kind? A. No, sir, than any other member of the organization.

Q. Did you know anything about his business? A. At that time?

Q. Yes, A. You mean the time that I met him in Pettibone's store?

Q. No, from January, we will say, up to May. A. I knew nothing about his business.

(Continued next week.)

FRENCH LEAFLETS.

The "Address to Wage Workers" has been translated and printed in French and is ready for delivery. It is an excellent leaflet for propaganda among French workers. Sent to any address, express paid, at \$3.00 a thousand.

Canadian and foreign subscriptions to The Bulletin, One Dollar a year.

Price List of Supplies:

Constitutions, in English, per 100...\$5 00

Constitutions, in other languages, per 100... 7 00

Local Letters, per 100... 50

Envelopes, per 100... 50

Withdrawal Cards, per for 10... 10

Application blanks, per 100... 80

Arrangement notices, per 100... 80

Warrent Book, each... 30

Receipt Book, each... 30

Ledger, 100 pages... 1 25

Ledger, 200 pages... 2 00

Ledger, 300 pages... 2 00

Ledger, 400 pages... 3 50

Ledger, 500 pages... 5 00

Day Book, 100 pages... 1 00

Treasurer's Cash Book... 75

Minute Book... 80

Rubber Stamps and Pad... 50

Seal for the Union... 1 00

Buttons, cheap grade, each... 10

Buttons, better grade... 85

Local Union Announcements

Local (Mixed) Union No. 67, Jersey City, meets every first and third Thursday in the month at Freitag's, corner Beacon and Central avenue. For full particulars address W. Woodhouse, 71 Summit avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

To anyone sending in ten yearly subscriptions with \$3.00, for the Industrial Union Bulletin, we will send postpaid a copy of the Official Stenographic Report of the World Conference of 1906. It is a book of 620 pages, and should be read by every member of the I. W. U. The price of the book is \$1.00 to any address.

THE PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution.

[Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.]

OUR BOOK LIST

Below we give a partial list of books which we are prepared to supply to readers of this paper. As will be seen the list contains many of the books with the contents of which Industrial Unionists should be familiar. They range from light, but instructive pamphlets, to the scientific and philosophical works of Labriola, Morgan and Marx. Any book in the list will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of price, and we ask all members of the organization and readers of this paper to order their books from us.

REMIT PRICE WITH YOUR ORDER

Capital, Volume I. Marx... \$2.00

Capital, Volume II. Marx... 2.00

The Ancient Lowly, Volume I. Ward... 2.00

The Ancient Lowly, Volume II. Ward... 2.00

Ancient Society. Morgan... 1.50

Economic Foundations of Society. Loria... 1.25

Essays on Materialistic Conception of History. Labriola... 1.00

Socialism and Philosophy. Labriola... 1.00

Landmarks of Scientific Socialism. Engels... 1.00

The Evolution of Property. La Fargue... 1.00

Revolution and Counter-Revolution. Marx... 1.00

The Iron Trade. Eugene Sue... 75

History of a Proletarian Family. Eugene Sue... 75

The Silver Cross. Sue... 50

The Golden Sickle. Sue... 50

Aristotle's Essay... 50

Darwin's Coral Reefs. Darwin... 50

Ibsen's Pillars of Society... 50

Plato's Republic... 50

Socialism: Utopian and Scientific. Engels... 50

The Social Revolution. Kautsky... 50

Collectivism and Industrial Evolution. Vandervelde... 50

The Origin of the Family. Engels... 50

Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History. Kautsky... 50

Positive School of Criminology. Ferri... 50

The Civil War in France. Marx... 50

American Industrial Evolution. Ebert... 15

Communist Manifesto. Marx and Engels... 05

The Preamble of the I. W. U. De Leon... 05

Reform or Revolution. De Leon... 05

The Burning Question of Trades Unionism. De Leon... 05

What Means the Strike. De Leon... 05

Industrial Unionism. Debs... 05

ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

WM. E. TRAUTMANN

310 Bush Temple : : CHICAGO, ILL.

THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY

This remarkable expose of the nefarious work of Pinkertons in labor organizations by Morris Friedman, reveals the real "inner circle" and should be read by every workman. Orders filled from this office. Price, 25 cents.

Constitution in Spanish

The I. W. U. Constitution in Spanish is the latest addition to supplies at the general headquarters. It was printed to supply a demand South and West and will be furnished at 10 cents a copy.

50 Cents a Year; 25 Cents for Six Months

Send your subscription for THE INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN to WM. E. TRAUTMANN, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., and fill out this blank.

Name.....

Post Office..... State.....

Street and Number.....

(Enclosed find..... cents.)